

INGLO-JUDÆUS,
OR THE
HISTORY
OF THE
JEWS,
C Whilst here in 2032
ENGLAND.

Relating their Manners, Carriage, and Usage,
from their Admission

By *William* the Conqueror,
to their BANISHMENT.

Occasioned by a Book,
Written to His Highness, the Lord Protector
(with a Declaration to the Commonwealth of England)
for their Re-admission,

By Rabbi *Menasses* Ben Israel.

To which is also subjoyned a particular Answer, by W. H.

Angustin. de Civitate Dei, Lib. 22. Cap. 8.
Sed et alia prodigia, ut credas, requirit, magnum est ipse prodigium, qui mundo cre-
dendum credit.

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near the Piazza in Covent-Garden 1656.

THE HISTORY OF THE

GLAUCON

AND HIS COMPANIONS

IN THE ISLAND OF PARMENIA

BY PLATO



To His Highness the Lord Protector
Of the Commonwealib of England, Scot-
land, and Ireland, and the Dominions
thereunto belonging.

May it please your Highness,

I Had a while ago, an opportunity to meet with a
Book come abroad in print, written to your High-
ness (with a Declaration to the Commonwealth
of England) by Rabbi Menasses ben Israel.
Looking upon it, I easily discovered the scope
thereof, but made way to upon false grounds and reasons
(as I conceived) alsogether dissonant to experience and
truth. This perswasion was wrought, by reason of my
having had sometimes occasion to read such Authors as
hold out unto us the beha^r for of the Jews, whilst here
formerly residing; which seemed to be such, as the
English Nation believed other t^hings of them then
Profitableness and Faithfulness, having bought their
experience at a very dear rate. Upon a meer serious
review and consideration, this opinion could not but be
confirmed; whereby the Rabbi appears either to be ut-
terly ignorant of our Histories (though a learned man),

The Epistle Dedicatory.

or else wittingly pass by; and deny that which they clearly and faithfully enough make out unto us. And upon a religious consideration are his motives and arguments the more impertinent; especially at this time, when we stand least in need of their Religion to come amongst us; too many having already taken up, if not their opinions, yet such as border near upon their hold. Your Highness hath not been so easie to be allured by his great pretences, as he might hope, and others idly, and (upon false and presumptuous grounds) unworthily surmise, taking care lest their reduction might prove dangerous to Religion, or the wealth and interest of the people. But (to detain your Highness no longer with needless words) what is here written in answer to him and debated calmly (which is all I can speak in behalf of this Treatise) I humbly lay at your Highness feet, being ever

Your Highness's most humble
and devoted Servant.

W. H.

Anglo.

*Anglo-Judaus.*On the History of the Jews whilst
here in *England*.

THe Jews being a people favoured especially by God, and chosen by him above all others, on whom to shew his grace, and in them on all mankind, have yet in all ages shewn abundance of ingratitude; for which, several ways and times they have been scourged: No sooner were they freed from the Egyptian bondage, but presently forgetting the mercies received, and the miseries lately suffered, they murmur against their deliverer; and being settled in the Land of Promise, easily forgetting how they came thither, change their God, and worship those Idols, which were not able to deliver the former Inhabitants from their Invasion.

Exod. 16.
Numb 20.

Then quarrelling against the dispensations of God, they desire the Government of Kings; under whom whilst they lived, partly by their own depraved blindness, partly by their Princes carnal Policies, they were still drawn in their Religion and Manners, after the customs of the Heathen; to whom, after some few hundreds of years, they were left to be subjected and intralled.

1 Sam. 8.
1 & 2 Kings.

And, though after the Babylonish captivity, they were

Sadducism.
Pharisaism.

not found guilty of so gross Idolatry as formerly; yet ere long, they fell off from the purity of Religion, and the inwards of it, to that Corruption and Formality, which made way for that mist of Error, which, overspreading their mindes, and possessing their spirits, kept out that light, which in the fulness of time clearly shone amongst them.

1 & 2 Kings.

Many have been the ways, many the instruments, by which God hath plagued their disobedience. The carcases of the rebellious ones fell in the wilderness; the Nations were part preserved to be as thorns in their eyes, and goads in their sides: And after the death of *Solomon*, *Israel* began to be against himself, and did not only struggle with *Esau* after some 130. years from the rooting out of the ten Tribes by *Salmanasser*: after many inroads made by the Babylonians, Egyptians and Syrians; *Judah* is also carried away into Captivity, the City destroyed, the Temple burnt, and nothing left of the face of a Common-wealth.

Josephus, Ant.
riq. lib. 12.

Neither did afflictions from Forreign invasions and captivities cease after their reduction, though they were not clean removed from their Land. For what multitudes were enthralled in their ancient house of bondage! One hundred and twenty thousand being reported to have been set at liberty by *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, at such time as erecting his renowned Library at *Alexandria*, he sent for the Law of God, and 72. Interpreters to translate it. How did *Ptolomy Philopator* or *Physcon* prophane the Temple? and gathering many thousands of them together, intended by subjecting them to the teeth of Elephants, to feed his cruel and malicious humor? And what they endured from the Syrian and Asian Kingdoms, especially under

under *Antiochus Epiphanes* that vile person, the book of *Maccabees*, with other Histories sufficiently declare, besides what tumults, broils, seditions and slaughters arose, through the ambitious transactions of themselves for the Priesthood, and royal dignity.

And the Scepter was departed from *Judah* when *Shiloh* came; falling out amongst themselves, they were subjected to a Forreign power, called in to help. *Josephus.* Great *Pompey* had reduced that Kingdom to *Roman* obedience: aliens were placed over them; *Herod* the great was harassing them with his Tyrannies and Oppressions, when Christ came; who by the special Providence of God escaped his hands: whilst they rejected the Government of Christ, they were still under the *Roman* Tyrannie; maintained partly by *Herod's* off-spring, partly by others sent from *Rome*: crucifying the Lord of Life, rejecting the Gospel of Salvation, they were spued up by their own land into all Countreys, despised by all, and hated by most. *Matth. i.*

The destruction of *Jerusalem* foretold by Christ *Josephus lib. 7. de bello Judaico.* some forty years before (whose blood they had charged upon themselves and posterity) came to pass in the days of *Vespasian* the Emperor by *Titus* his Son, who being for the especial sweetness of disposition, the love and delight of mankind, was yet their overthrow, but that occasioned by their own stubbornness. Great was the concourse of people at that time, out of respect to the season; their Superstition disarming themselves, put a strong weapon into the hands of the enemy; that City came the second time to desolation, being consumed with fire; together with its ornament the Temple; some few pillars only left to posterity, to

to testifie the stateliness of what had been.

Idem ibid.

Of the remnant of this people, few were left behinde in their own Countrey; eleven hundred thousand perished in the Siege, and ninety seven thousand were taken Captives: they being scattered abroad in divers Countreys, yet especially abounded in *Egypt*, *Cyrene* and *Cyprus*, where after some fifty years continuance, they begin to commit outrages in an unheard of manner; here 200000. there 250000 are butchered by them; they eat their flesh, besmear themselves with their blood, wear their skins, saw them asunder, cast them to beasts, make them kill one another. The Emperor *Trajan* wondering, and scarce believing such horrid treachery, prosecutes them as so many Monsters and enemies of mankind; an infinite number are offered up as a parentation.

Dion lib.9.8.

Dion lib.69.

Yet still they cannot rest. In his Successor *Adrians* days they must up again and try their fortune. That Prince had built a new City where their *Jerusalem* stood, and called it after himself *Elia*, setting up a Sow over the gates thereof, in opposition to them, giving free liberty to all Nations for the exercise of their Religion; such injuries offered to their Superstition as they cannot digest: whilst he remains amongst them they murmur; being gone, break out into open rebellion; joyn battel with one of the most expert Captains in his time; which brings a bloody victory to the adversary, and a fearful slaughter to themselves.

Julius Severus.

Jean. Vassau,
Chron. Hist.
Anno 137.

Papirius Nas.
senus, lib.1.

Those that remained, *Adrian* transports into *Spain*, his own Countrey; and thence, or from elsewhere we have nothing considerable of them, until the decay of the *Roman Empire*. At last it comes to that pass, that Christians selling Church-livings for money; the Jews buy

by Christians for their slaves, which being taken notice of by Gregory the great, and Heraclius the Emperor proving their enemy, the Kings of France and Spain are stirred up by him to their conversion or extermination. Under Theoderic and Theoderick Kings of France they enjoyed the most serene times; but Dagobert joins with Sisebutus of Spain to their undoing: Yea so odious afterwards became they to Christians, that some persuading Christian Princes to the recovery of the Holy Land out of the hands of their brethren the Saracens; their goods are presently pointed at, as most fit to pay the Souldiers wages: yea some flew so high to pronounce the only way, to obtain their ancient Countrey from the Infidels, was to take away their lives here; as fighting more against the Cause by their superstition and cruelties (which being suffered made God displeased) then the other by their swords and military Engines.

Armonis l. b. 4.
Hist. Hisp.

Petrus Cluni-
acensis.

Rodolphus
vilis.
Papirius Messo-
nus in Lud. 7.

A stop was given to this heady and rash sentence by the interposition of St. Bernard and others. But as if such mischief nothing concerned them, some of them drew about Orleans, in the year one thousand, sent an Ambassage to the Prince of Babylon, stirring him up against the Christians. The Ambassador suspected and examined the truth is discovered; they are thence expelled, and destroyed as Monsters of men, by the People.

Papirius Messo-
nus, ex Glabo.

Not long after they arrive here in this Island, about the year 1070 first of all admitted by William the Conqueror, being brought from Spain by him. Their good welcome in other parts was no cause of their desire to see this Countrey. He had made room enough for them, by that havoc he had made of the English

Stow, Holinsh.
Baker, say they
were first of all
admitted by
him; if there
were any be-
fore here in
the Land, they
were but very

Nation: little good will bare he to it; and this was never taken by it as a sign of his contrary disposition. He and all his Successors intended to use them to their own advantage, dealing with them as sponges; suffered them to suck up the English treasure, which they then squeeze out into their own Coffers. For in his fourth year, holding a Council of his Barons, he summons up 12. out of each County; commands them to shew their Laws and Customs, and agree upon that, which afterwards was held authenticke. Here it is provided, that the Jews settled in the Kingdom (as the title runs) should be under the Kings protection; that they should not subject themselves to any other without his leave: it is declared that they and all theirs are the Kings; and if any should detain any of their goods, he might challenge it as his own.

Being here thus brought in and settled; they lose no time: by their great extortion they fill their purses for the treasury, and the English treasure up prejudice and heart-burnings against them; both which will be shewed in the sequel of our story; when, mixing the blood of innocents with their sacrifices, they made so great impression on the Englishmens hearts, as scarce ever will be worn out with the strength of time; and then never could be satisfied but with their expulsion. Indeed, in the days of K. William the second, little of transaction occurs in reference to them, but what was caused by his own means. That Kings Scepticism in Religion, or rather profaneness, did but increase the fury of their Superstition. Being at *Roan* in *Normandy*, he takes upon him, for a reward, to reduce one who was turned Christian to his former ways again; but being not able to perform his promise, and put to a stand by his young adversary, he bids him be gone out

Roger de Hove-
den in Hen. 2.
Willelmus rex.
4. anno regni
sui, &c.

Baker.
Willelmus rex.
in Hen. 2.

Willelmus rex.
in Hen. 2.

Willelmus rex.

out of his presence, but keeps half of the money to himself. And here at *London* he makes a disputation be held between the Christians and them. The Bishops assemble, the King is present, & promises to pass into the Jews case, if clearly conquerors. They are said to have carried away nothing but confusion; but this came of it, that afterwards they became more confident; stiffly affirming themselves not to have been overpowered with reason, but faction.

The insolency of their carriage in this business wrought grudges in Christians, which joyned with the natural enmity to them as Jews, might have done more, if the joy conceived for the Kings stability, and their own victory, had not something allayed the matter; and as yet scarce knowing one another: there wanted experience of the Jews conditions, which time produced; when growing secure through peace and plenty, they easily betrayed themselves.

Throughout the reign of *Henry* the first, we hear nothing of them. As yet they were not so fully settled, coming over, removing from place to place, providing themselves ways of livelyhood; and were so active, as though they were not many at the first, and scarce for a while residing any where but at *London*; yet shortly they were spread throughout the whole Land; no Town at all considerable, but multitudes in it.

At the first they had this advantage, that through the English peoples ignorance of their manners (for the generality) and the horridness of them (which afterwards appeared) they might have opportunity to conceal their malice against the truth. Yet at length it is fully discovered; when in the year 1144. and the ninth of King *Stephen*, all Laws of humanity broken,

For Acts and Monum.

all

all ingenuity which ought to be shewed by strangers towards them that harbor them; in a malicious opposition against the truth, and furious despight against Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world: in the City of *Norwich* they lay violent hands upon a poor infant; which, following the example of their Ancestors, they most cruelly crucifie and murder.

What the Christians might think hereupon, we may easily judge; what indignation and implacable hatred might arise; and that not only in respect to Religion; but out of solicitation for the children of their own bowels, who living amongst them, might easily be insnared, caught, and miserably butchered: when any childe was missing, suspicions and jealousies could not but abound.

For Acts and
Monum.

This they could not be ignorant of, and how by this means they digged pits to fall into themselves. Notwithstanding, having got a taste of Christian blood, and delighting much in that wretched cruelty, seventeen years after, and the seventh of King *Henry* the second, in the Town of *Gloucester*, they act the former part over again, crucifying another child in like manner, in scorn and derision of our Saviour and Profession. This together with clipping and spoiling the coyn, might justly have provoked more then we can read of. No great stir was made about it, though such acts were not likely long to be tolerated with more then ordinary patience. Yet this King, instead of taking such course with them as they might deserve, rather strives, and bears with such enormities; takes away no privilege, but adds unto them. For whereas ever before, for the space of 200. years, they had had no burying place allowed them any where but at *London*; and so were constrained to bring all their dead from the most remote

Stow in his
Survey of
London.

(2)

remote parts hither: he gives them leave upon their
Petition at the Parliament at *Oxford*, to purchase ^{Rog. de Hove-}
ground convenient for their service in all places; pro- ^{den in Hen. 2.}
vided it were without the Town walls. ^{Stow's Survey.}

In the year 1189. King *Henry* the second dieth, and ^{Holinsh.}
before this his son whom most unfortunately, as it hap- ^{Speed.}
pened, he had assumed to the Government, and made
partaker of his Kingdom: some think this young King
to have born no great good will to the Jews, and that
he would have manifested the same, had he survived his
father. But he dying, *Richard* succeeds, of that name the
first. Now the people begun to be very weary of these
their guests: besides what's said, being grievously op-
pressed with their usury. Now also were they reported
to do mischief in companies where they came, & poyson
men and women, as they had done the wels in *Germany*.
during the troubles betwixt the Emperour and Pope.
Whereupon King *Richard* the day before his Corona- ^{Krantius Wan-}
tion, forbids any of them by Proclamation, or their ^{dal. Hist. lib. 9.}
wives to come within the Church or Palace, during the
solemnity. They as yet having not experienced the fu-
ry of the people, or expecting impunity for their pre-
sents, they intended to offer approach near the Court-
gate: whereof the Chieftain with divers of his affi- ^{Chron. West.}
nity enter. Hereupon a Christian strikes one of them
with his hand, bidding him stand further off, as the
King had commanded; whereat others taking occasion,
as watching for an opportunity, lay at them with stones
and other things that come to hand; whereof ensues
the death of some, and hurt of many.

It happened, that one of them being hurt in the rit ^{Matth. Paris}
mus, desired to be baptized, which he was accordingly ^{in Rich. 1.}
but being brought before the King and examined, re- ^{Holinsh.}
nounced again the Christian Faith: whereupon the ^{Polydor. Virg.}
King

King looking upon the Bishops, and demanding what was to be done with him; the Archbishop of *Canterbury* wisely replied; If he will not be a childe of God, then let him be a childe of the devil; but others would have had him dealt with after another fashion.

*Matth. Paris,
Speed, Holinsh.*

But the noise of what was done at Court presently arrives in the City of *London*. Then the heady multitude, having got what they wished, presently make to the *Jews* houses; but finding them entred, and the doors locked, some they break open, pillage and rife the houses; those that are too strong they set on fire, the owners miserably perishing in the flames; and those that come forth are unmercifully received on the points of swords and spears, by their implacable and furious enemies. Tidings hereof being brought to the King, he dispatches away *Rich. de Glanvill* his chief Justice, and other Ministers of State, to appease the People; but they being little revered, and their authority as little regarded, return again as they came, having only ventured their lives to no purpose. This lasted from the noon of one day, to two a clock of the next and then the rout brake up: inquisition was made for offenders, and some executed; some houses of Christians having also perished, and much harm done.

*Matth. Paris,
Holinsh.*

This on the morrow draws out a proclamation from the King, to the end the like for the future might be prevented; none under great penalties are to hurt or molest a Jew. But the King having taken upon him the Cross, and having crossed the Seas into *France*; upon his expedition into the Holy Land, the people take occasion at his absence, having the memory of the riots at *London* fresh in their minds, to satisfy their greedy desires in the *Jews* destruction, in divers parts of the Realm.

Yet

For the occasion was given by themselves: That free-
 dom-molestation which was indulged to them by
 the King, they will not bestow upon one of their own
 Nation. It hapned in *Lin*, that one of them turned
 Christian, and being for that mortally hated by them,
 they sought occasion to take away his life, resolving to
 kill him where ere they meet him. Accordingly meet-
 ing him on a time in the streets, they fell upon him. He
 to save his life, betakes himself to the next Church;
 whither they also pursuing him, break it open. Here-
 upon a tumult is raised by the crying out of the Chri-
 stians who earnestly endeavoured to save the Convert;
 and with that, many of the Inhabitants, and divers Mar-
 riners (who were strangers) came in unto the rescue.
 The Jews are beaten home to their houses; which the
 Sellers out of greediness of gain, rob, rife, and pil-
 lage; and setting them on fire, get them to their ships;
 hoist up sails, and away they go. Thus God raises
 up even strangers (who came thither to trade) to
 scourge this crooked and rebellious people.

*Polidor.
 Virgil.
 Holinsh.*

The next place which took the alarm was *S. Ed-
 mundsbury* in *Suffolk*; on the 15 of *March*, and the 2 of
 the King, when they being no less hated for their
 cruel oppression, are set upon by the people, plundered
 and slain. Things were sooner composed here by the
 care of the Abbot, and the residue of the Jews expel-
 led the Town, never to return thither again. At *Stam-
 ford*, and at *Lin* also at the same time, were great stirs,
 all places desiring nothing more, then to be rid of these
 their guests.

Holinsh.

But the greatest commotion was at *York*; when the
 hand of God severely punished their stubbornness and
 cruelty. There, *March* the 17. in the same year, the
 people envying the happiness of those Towns who so
 used.

Mat. Par. alii.

used them, set most violently upon them, forcing them for safety to take their heels. Hence four or five hundred fly to Towers to save themselves, where being besieged, and seeing little hopes to escape the danger, one of their Rabbies makes an Oration to them, exhorting them rather to kill one another, then fall into their hands who opposed their Law: He begins first, cuts his wives throat (whose name was *Anna*) next his childrens, then his friends, and lastly his own; the rest follow his example, throwing their slain relations over upon their Christians heads. Some in another Tower, hearing what was become of these, set the place and themselves on fire, calling upon their companions hard by to do the like; but these esteeming better of their lives then so, offer to yield, on condition, that for turning Christians, and being baptized, they might have them spared.

This is agreed upon and concluded, but they coming out, were most perfidiously & cruelly butchered, malice and passion breaking the bounds of faith given. After this massacre, the people run to the Cathedral, get all their Bonds and Obligations into their hands, by which they had bound many a man unto them so unreasonably, as if the Authors were not of credit which report it, it were incredible. But all these, a fire being made in the midst of the Church, they reduce to ashes.

Now the King was beyond the Seas, on his way to *Palestine*; but receiving this news, hears it with great indignation, fretting that his orders being so little observed, his authority should be so much infringed; as also, for that he had received upon his setting forwards, great sums of money from the Jews; wherefore he sends his commands to the Bishop of *Bay*, to see these infractions severely punished. The Bishop, accord-

ing

ing to these injunctions, marches down to York with
 his Army, but mist his prey, the chief Actors in
 the Tragedy being fled into Scotland upon the rumor
 of his coming. The Magistrates and chief Citizens
 excused themselves, as not necessary to the fact, which
 was committed principally by the Souldiers (who be-
 ing crossed and gathered together, were to pass over to
 the King, and follow him on his expedition) and other
 Countrey people, which flocked thither from the
 Towns near adjoyning. But the stout Bishop would
 not be satisfied with this put off, but fleeced the Citi-
 zens, the multitude being pardoned, for that the King-
 leaders of the rout were fled away. The Inhabitants
 of *Lin* excused themselves, laying the matter upon
 the Sailers, and had little said unto them.

In the sixth year of this Kings reign, 1194. were *Rog Hoved. in*
 Justices Itinerant sent throughout the Land in *Rich. 1.* *Septem-*
ber. Amongst other Instructions, this is given them
 in charge, to enquire diligently of murders of Jews;
 of the Jews Pledges, Goods, Lands and Writings:
 Commissioners and places are appointed to mroll all
 their Debts, Pledges, Lands, Rents, and Possessions,
 and great penalties appointed to the breakers of these
 orders, according to that above-mentioned, that they
 and all theirs are the Kings.

All this while these several Kings bore with them, by
 reason of the profit which redounded to their coffers;
 yet no great damage did they hitherto suffer. But now
 their actions rendering them more and more obnoxious,
 as well as their Religion, and having hoarded up abun-
 dance of wealth, to the undoing of the subject from
 henceforth they become a prey to the Prince, as often
 as his necessities call upon him, who knowing where to
 have supply, forces them always by strong hand to
 disgorge

disgorge themselves; which provoking them for recruit to double their diligence, the people come to pay for it at the last.

Matth. Westm.

Now had King *John* succeeded his brother, a Prince sufficiently covetous and griping. Being in want, or at least pretending it; in his eleventh year 1210 he commands all the Jews of both Sexes, throughout his Kingdom, to be apprehended; imprisons them, and inflicts great punishments upon them, that they might empty themselves to fill his purse; some he commands to have an eye pull'd out: one at *Bristol*, being more resolute than his fellows, stands it out, refusing to redeem his liberty at so great a rate as the King required.

Matth. Paris.

K. John in the first of his reign, granted them such a privilege as can scarce be paralleld, making one *Jacob* of *London* High-Priest, that so they might sacrifice, which else could not be done. *J. Cook.*

He to take a speedy and certain way with him as he thought, commanded he should every day, as long as he refused to submit, have a tooth pull'd out of his head. The poor man had but eight in all; stood out seven days; then, having but one tooth left him, to save that, agrees to the Kings demand, and pays the money.

Stow's Survey.

By this time their iniquities were grown so high, that they were counted a burden to the earth on which they trod; no rising, no stir, but part of it must fall upon them. In the Wars betwixt the King and Barons, the City of *London* was taken by the Barons men; who, presently breaking in, fall upon the Jews, destroy them as the common plague, and rase their houses down to the ground; of the stones of which *Ludgate* was afterwards partly repaired; as appeared by an inscription in a stone, when the gate was builded the last time.

Speed.

King *John* after this leaves this life, and his Kingdom also to a childe in a sad condition. Now was *Lewis* the *Dolphin* in *England*, and the royal prerogative in the

the hands of the Barons: yet by the honesty and prudence of the Earl of *Pembrook*, all things were reduced to a quiet state and condition; the aliens expelled, and peace settled. The Jews during his non-age were little molested; but in his 14. year 1230. they did sufficiently smart. *K.H* 3. is for *France*, and wanting money, whither should he betake himself, but to their parties; he gets the third part of all their movables, *Hollingsb.* and away he goes.

What people in the world would not have laid these things to heart, and striven by the amendment of their lives to have hindred succeeding plagues? but wretched is that people which commits iniquity by a Law, and whose very principles of Religion prompts them to horrid and unlawful actions. They count it no sin, but rather the contrary, even to commit murder, so they can but thereby scoff at and deride the Christian profession. Some five years after the Kings going into *France*, keeping his *Christmases* at *Westmstr*. seven Jews are brought before him by one *Tolie*, and *Math. Westm.* grievously accused. They had gotten a childe at *Norwich* and had circumcised him, calling him *Jeremiah*; *Polidor. V. g.* kept him a year together, intending to crucifie him at *Easter*, when they should meet together for that purpose. The thing was confessed by them, and they thereupon cast into prison, abiding there the Kings pleasure. *Mat. Paris*

Now begun this Prince to be sore pinched with want. Coming to the Crown so extream young, he wanted that experience which others might attain, who having not so much of their will at first, by discipline, with years might gather experience. His Minions cost him dear; he flew to that height in lavishments, that at last he was constrained to break up house, and betake himself to the Monks, to take his Commons. *Sir Rob. Cotton;*

Baker.

This could not but turn to the Jews cost and disquiet. He so orders the matter, that one *Abraham*, found to be a delinquent; redeems himself with 7000. marks; and *Aaron* protests the King hath since his last being in *France* taken from him, at times 30000. marks, besides 200. of gold given to the Queen.

Mat. Paris

In the year 1239. they are grievously fined again, paying the fifth part of all their movables. They had committed a murder secretly, and the King takes hence occasion to empty their purses; imploying *Geoffrey Templar*, one of his Minions, in the Collection. About this time also they are reported to have done over that at *Norwich* again, which they did some 4. years before; circumcising another childe, whom they called *Jurnin*, who is also destined by them to the Cross. But the just God turned the mischief upon their own heads, the childe being in time discovered, whilest his father heard him crying in the Jews house. *William de Rale* the Bishop, with other of the Nobility, being intraged for the fact, apprehend all that live in the Town. The Jews pretending the Kings protection, the Bishop answers, It belongs not to the King, but to the Church, to Judge this matter of Circumcision: wherefore four of them, being drawn at horses tails to the place of execution, receive their reward. At *Prague* also they are said this year to have crucified a Christian.

Krantzius
lib. 7. Wandal.Holinsh.
Ex Eulog. and
Fox Acts and
Monum.

And that which shewed their faithfulness sufficiently, and procured them hatred not in the least degree, was, that in the year 1253. at *Northampton* they combined together, and that for the destruction of that City, which first harboured them; preparing to set even the City of *London* on fire. This could not but enrage much; yet having entred such courses as rendred them more then odious, they are resolved to go on, though

to their own destruction. But what they intended to do to the City they suffer themselves; for many of them being taken in the same Town where they hatcht their design, are themselves reduced to ashes, in the time of Lent.

And this year also were they expelled out of *France*, *Matth. Westm.* by command of King *Philip*, who then warred in their ancient Countrey. The Saracens there expostulating with him for his violence offered to themselves, who never injured Christ; upbraided him with the fostering them in his realm, who were his murderers. The cause was religion, and he thought all things reflecting upon it were to be removed: to stop therefore the Saracens mouths, his people must quit their habitations. *Matth. Paris.*

King *Henry* was now about this time beyond the Seas, making a visit to his French Dominions; and there wanting money, sends over his brother *Richard* to procure it. The Nobility, for the most part, plainly deny to help him with any; but as for the Jews they are a sure refuge, they are fleeced at all hands, and they might thank their purses that here they lived. Not long after returning home; and having spent an incredible sum of money in his journey, and thereby contracted a great debt; (being put off by his Barons) he betakes himself again to his never failing treasury: he squeezes the Jews again; and yet having pressed out almost both blood and moisture, turns them over unto his brother. He pitying their condition, little molests them; but upon pawns supplies the King with a great sum of money.

But what shall we say to a people that is given up to a reprobate mind: and commits iniquity with greediness: whom neither fear of God, of the Laws, love unto mankind, nor the dictates of humanity can
 C 3 bridle

Matth. Paris,
Holinsh. alii.

bridle and restrain : whose blindness is such, whose stubbornness is so great, that no experience can remedy, no affliction can lessen : They are not yet satisfied with Christian blood, they will rather venture all, then not vent their malice against Christian profession. They have another annual Tragedy to act, and *Lincoln* for this year must be the Stage. There in that City in the year 1255. they get a child into their hands of eighteen years of age ; whom after many cruel whippings, scourgings, and tortures, they again crucifie and murder : In derision of Christ a *Pilate* is made, before whom he is brought, accused and condemned ; suffering their malice in the same manner as our Savior had done before, they imitating as near as they can their ancestors in this their horrid and abominable act. Being dead the childe is thrown into a well, near the house where this butchery was committed. The poor woman missing her son, and inquiring after him, finds he was seen playing last, before that door with the Jews children : and hence upon suspicion the well is searched, and the body found. The man of the house being apprehended and examined by *John Lexington*, upon promise of pardon, confesses the murder, acknowledges it to be their custom every year to crucifie a child, but very secretly, and therefore not easie to be discovered. The King would not suffer the man to live, but presently commands his execution, when coming to die, he accuses most of the Jews in *England* as accessory to the Fact, it being their custom (upon notice given) most of them to meet upon such a wicked occasion. In *November* an hundred & two were carried up to the King being then at *Westminster*, & thence were commanded to the Tower ; of these afterwards 18. were hanged, the rest remain'd long time in prison. The body of the child

(whose

(whose name was *Hugh*) was honorably buried in the Cathedral, and he ever after accounted a Martyr.

About two years after, hapned a thing in *Teuxbury*, *Hollinsh.
Mat. Paris.* which perhaps might as well be omitted as spoken of.

It chanced there, that a Jew fell into a Jakes on *Saturday*, which being their Sabbath, he would not that day be drawn out for breaking of it. The Earl of *Glocester* hearing this news, forbids him to be taken out the next, on Sunday; for that neither (he said) should the Christian Sabbath be broken by him; whereupon the poor man lying there till Munday, miserably died. Of this story, I have read these verses rimed, according to the Poetry of that age:

Christian,

Tende manus, Solomon, ut te de stercore tollam.

Jew,

Sabatta sancta colo, de stercore surgere nolo:

Christian,

Sabatta nostra quidem Solomon celebrabis ibidem.

In the year, 1262, and of this *Henry* the 3. the 47. *Hollinsh.
Stow's survey.* a Jew hille remembring in: o what a tickle condition their deserts had brought them, wounds a Christian within *Colechurch*, in the Ward of *Cheap*. He is pursued home: o his house by the multitude, and there slain; with whose life yet they would not be satisfied. But going on in their fury, they break up and pillage the houses of that Nation, and kill divers, so full were the Londoners of prejudice and spight against them, that upon all occasions they could not but discover it. But not onely against their persons do they rage: The publike toleration of their Religion was also a great offence to them; running therefore to their Synagogue at the west side of *Olaves Jury* (where they for the most part lived) they utterly destroy it. The ground

ground being afterwards by the King given away, became the seat of Friars, next of a Nobleman, then of a Merchant, and since that of the Windmil Tavern.

Sir Rob Cottor.

But now ere long the sparks of discontent and grudges betwixt the King & Barons were quite blown up into a flame. His lavishments and neglect in administration of Justice, had subjected him to their plots and combinations, and betwixt both parties sprung a more than civil War. The Barons had gotten the hearts of the Citizens; who easily drawn with the promises of freedom and reformation of abuses, took their part; but the Jews (loving neither in reality) clave to the King, sufficiently knowing their own interest in this matter, though at other times they could take no warning, but by their abominable actions, drew still upon themselves, one plague at the heels of another. But here they saw on whom they depended, what it was that kept them here, and what they might expect if the Barons should prove victorious. Accordingly therefore in the year 1264. they that inhabite in London resolving to do what they may, plot the destruction of Barons and Citizens altogether. But nothing except desolation and misery attending them, they are detected hereof, almost all slain, their houses ransack'd, abundance of treasure being therein found scraped up together.

Holinsh.
Ex Enlog.

Holinsh.

But within a while providence had decided the civil quarrel, giving the victory unto the King: whereupon a Parliament was called, and many turned out of their estates being proscribed by Law. Divers of those disinherited Gentlemen being thus out-lawed, and sore repining at their condition, betake themselves to the Isle of Oxholm, whither resorts a multitude of the baser sort, who rob and rife the places near adjoining, and

and act according to the custom of men carried by necessity and desperation. Now *Lincoln* being not far distant is taken and sacked by them; wherein not unmerciful of the publique enemy, the Jews, they run to their Synagogue, which they burn, together with their Law, and many of them in it; thinking it even sin if to their other robberies, they should not add this of spoiling them, who in that place had broken the bounds of all humanity, and thereby deserved many deaths.

And now we come to the last passage we meet with, during the long reign of this King. Things seeming to be prettily settled, yet clouds begin to gather again.

The Earl of *Glocester* is unsatisfied with affairs, and the more must up and make way for better fortune by his sword. He comes up to *London*, and gets possession of the City. The Jews then, their wives and children, being sensible of the approaching of their ruine

with the Popes Legat, flock into the tower, of which they have a part assigned them to defend. But things being after a while composed, they also for a while enjoy quietness and security.

Now began the English liberty from these incroachments to draw on again; for in the year 1272. King *Edward* the first had ascended the throne, succeeding his father. Their oppressions were now grown so intolerable, that longer they could not be endured, the people of *England* being almost ready to quit their dwellings, and leave them their habitations. Therefore in the third of the King a Parliament is called; and in it, amongst other things, their unreasonable usury is restrained by Law; and for that they are accounted unworthy of any charitable thought, they are ordered to wear plates in their clothes, clear to be seen, that every one might take notice who they were.

* *Math. West,*
Edu. rex ad
Parlamentum
Westmonasterii
omnes Nobiles
regni sui iussu
congregari, in
quo Statuta
multa ad utili-
tatem regni fue-
runt publicata,
inter quae Judaeis
fuit interdicta
effranata licentia
usurandi: Et ut
posset à Chri-
stianis discerni,
praecepit rex,
quod instar ta-
bularum unius
palme longitudi-
nem signa fer-
rent in exterio-
ribus indumen-
tis.

*Matth. Westm.
Paris.*

But that they cannot get one way, they will have another; the measure of their iniquities was not yet compleat, and therefore they run on still to their own destruction. Would any people under the cope of heaven, having had so many warnings, undergone so many troubles, suffered such massacres, yet go on; as if to make amends, and procure themselves safety, was to heap guilt upon guilt, and adde treachery to violence. But in the year 1278. and the sixth of the King, they wash, clip, and counterfeit his coyn, as they had done before in the reign of *Henry* the second. Being apprehended, they likewise accuse the Christians as accessary. At *London* nigh 300 are executed (amongst whom there were three Christians) many being also put to death in other places.

Holinshed.

Idem.

King Edward, according to the tenor of their hold here in *England*, and their obnoxiousness to which their actions had reduced them, counted all they had his own; and for non-payment of what was demanded, the whole generation scattered through the whole Land, are shut up in one night, where they enjoyed no day, until they had fined at his pleasure. The Commons now offered to the King the fifth part of their moveables to have them banished; but this Prince (having this opportunity his Predecessors wanted, of their vying with one another) makes his own markets, takes most that is offered; and so the Jews emptying their purses, purchase their continuance a little longer. But vengeance pressed them at their very heels, they acting such an horrid murder this year beyond the seas, as is scarce to be thought, and (if not theirs) harder to be believed.

Doubtless the prejudice and antipathy betwixt the English Nation and them now was such, as would not admit

admit of any reconciliation, and thereupon might divers inconveniences proceed; but especially the disagreement of their Religion, joyned with great perverseness of disposition, plunged them into devillish and unheard of wickedness. This year they were generally imprisoned here in *England*, and (as we may say) as guilty (in approbation at least) of what their Countrymen practised in other parts, who at *Munichen* in *Bavere* stabbed a childe throughout his whole body with needles, taking his blood in a bason, to use it, as the suspicion was then, in sacrifice, for stanching that issue of blood wherewith this people (Christians know why) is continually pestered. These butchers were detected by the drover, an old Hag, taken in the very manner, while she was stealing a second for the same purpose. The bodie of the former being found out by her directions, the fresh print of infinite wounds filled with gore, imploring vengeance, as it were with so many wnered and blubbred eyes, so enrage the multitude, that they could not expect the Judges sentence, but fall immediately upon these Jews, notwithstanding the Princes servants, and their chief Magistrates earnest endeavors to appease the tumult, conveying as many Jews as they could into their Synagogue, which the people burning with fury, set on fire, and with it burned 180. Jews. But this by way of digression, falling out in this year. Now to return again to *England*.

The several Kings making their markets out of the Jews store-houses at all occasions, the score was to be discharged at the subjects cost. Not content to let them rob the Countrey by their unmerciful dealings, they must also upon their wicked desires, give them security against justice it self, for a little gain. It hapned, that in the 15. year of this King, 1288. he being then

*Aventin.
Boiorum annal.
l. 7. p. 442.*

in *Gascoin*, a certain Knight sued a Jew for the unjust detaining of a mortgaged Manor. The Jew shuts off the business, and for his discharge produces a protection King *Henry* had granted him, that he should never be convicted before any Magistrate but himself alone. Upon this the Knight goes over to the King, desiring justice against his adversary avoiding the equity of Law, by such an unreasonable privilege. The King answers, it would not stand with reverence due to the memory of his Father, to make void that he had granted in this matter; but he would indulge him also this privilege, that so he might be even with his adversary, that what injury he or any other Christian should offer to that man, they should not be bound to appear before any but himself alone, as long as the Jew should stand upon his Charter. The Knight returns home with this answer; and his honest adversary being acquainted with his success, was glad to come to what accommodation Law would offer, no longer insisting upon his former grant.

This peoples honesty in this particular is very conspicuous. This man hath an intention to be wicked, and must have a privilege for it. But counting of Christians worse then of Turks and Infidels, because more directly opposing them in their way of superstition, what they might get any way, they counted it their own, and honestly enough; fear of punishment, no conscience bridling their malice.

But such like throws of their dishonesty, were but still signs of their ensuing death, and of that delivery the Land was about to make of them; it being radi-cated in the nature of things, to unite their spirits, and double their diligence, against that which is shortly likely to work their ruine. Their iniquity being now fully
ripe

ripe, their time is also already accomplished. King Edward is returned out of *Gascogn*, and being honorably received of the Clergie and Nobilitie, holds a Parliament at *Westminster*, such as was likely to bring nothing but calamity to the Jews, for whose expulsion so much had been before this time offered. The people in Parliament are said to be resolved, rather to undo themselves once, then be always undoing their Religion, safety of their Children, and the Kingdoms honor and profit (which by the imbasing and clipping of its coyn had gone to wrack) call upon them; and a fifteenth is offered to the King to have them expelled. It seems they did not now overbid; for the fifteenth was accepted and an Act made, *August 31, 1290.* and the 18 of the King, that upon pain of hanging, they, their wives and children, should before the Feast of *All-Saints* next ensuing, depart the Land. Some say, they had onely money given them to bear their charges over into *France*. Others say, that all goods not moveable, with their Tallies and Obligations, being confiscated, all other moveables, as gold and silver, they were licensed to carry over. The number of them when they departed, was about 16511. many more then at their first coming; an increasing misery to the Land where ere they come.

Thom Walsing.
in. Edu. 1.

Vide Holinsh.
in Edu. 1.

Matth. Westm.

Walsingham.
Holinsh. de a. ii.

By vertue of this injunction, and in obedience to it, they prepare for their removal. Divers of the richest hire a great ship, and therein having put much treasure, are carried down the *Thames* towards the mouth of the River, beyond *Quinborough*; where the Master wickedly conspiring with the Mariners to rob them of their riches, they are advised to go down out of the ship with him, and walk upon the sands, to take the air. Having so done, and it being now flowing water, and

Holinsh.

and the sands beginning to be covered, the Master is drawn up by a cord on ship-board; but they are then left exposed, to be swallowed up of the waves: Crying out for help, they are inhumanely bid to call upon *Moses* for deliverance, and perish miserably by the floods. This greediness of gain in the Master and Mariners, was justly rewarded, he with others being arraigned and condemned by the Justices Itinerants, and accordingly executed for so vile a fact, though little pity was had (for the generality) of them that perished, being looked upon onely as pursued by the hand of divine justice.

Sir Ed Cook

Now gone they are, and the English peoples disquiet with them; and never since could they procure licence to return. King *Henry* the third founded an house for those of them that should be converted, in his 17 year; which afterwards in the 50 of *Edward* the third was again dissolved, and appointed to the keeping of the Rolls, in which service it continues to this day. King *Edward* the first also cleansing his Territories of the Jews, as so many locusts, had before commanded, whilst beyond the seas, that the parts of *Aquitain* should likewise be swept of them.

Camden.
Stow's Survey.

Matib. Westm.

Thus I have proceeded as an Historian, keeping close to that way, according as I am informed by our Writers. And hereupon I am not ignorant that some there are, and that not without reason, who may deny their assent to what is said concerning their expulsion; being induced to believe the contrary, by greater authority than this report: The Oracle of Law in his time, pronouncing no Statute to have been made for their banishment. Judge *Cook* in the second part of his Institutes upon the Statute *De Iudaismo*, affirms there was none, but onely that which was for the taking away

away their Usury, upon which they left the Land, as he conceives, being so deprived of their Trade, or way of life. I have not arrived at that height of arrogance, as to oppose so great a man, especially in his own way; but yet shall tender something to consideration, as I am warranted by History, whereby I hope I shall escape the hazard of being thought to break the bounds of modesty, being found onely in that way, in which at first I set forward. Our Historians all with joynt consent, affirm them to have been actually banished or expelled; many of whose words I shall first set down, and then see onely what they might seem further to hint unto us.

Matthew of Westminster, an approved * Author in his *Vide Baleam de script. Ang.*
Flores Historiarum, at the 1290. year of our Lord, hath these words, *Aug. 31. Judaeorum exasperans multitudo*, * *Augusti 31. Judaeorum exasperans multitudo* qua per diversas urbes & castra fortia habitabat per retroacta tempora confiderenter jussa est cum uxoribus & parvulis suis una cū bonis suis mobilibus cedere circa festum omnium Sanctorum, quod eis pro termino ponebatur, quem sub poena suspensiois transgredi non est ausus quorum numerus erat ut credebatur 1291. Exierat antea tale edictum, à laudabili rege Anglorum in partibus Aquitania, à quibus omnes Judaei pariter exulabant. Rex Anglia reversus de Wasconia Londoniis solemniter receptus à clero & omni plebe. Qui Judaeos omnes eodem anno expellens de Anglia, datis expensis in Gallias, bona eorum reliqua confiscavit.

who the same year expelling all the Jews out of *England*, giving them to bear their charges over into *France*, confiscated the rest of their goods, and *Polydor. Virgil*, in his seventeenth Book, at the 1290. year of Christ, delivers the matter thus: *Anno deinde qui, &c.* * Then in the year which followed, a Council was held at *Westminster*, in which first of all is debated the ejection of the Jews, of which there was throughout *England* a great multitude, that so the sheep might be separated from the goats. Therefore it is commanded by a publique Edict that within a few days all should depart with their goods; they obeying the command of the Council went divers ways, thus far *Polydor*, who useth the word *Concilium* for that we call Parliament; it with other words being (as a great * Antiquary observes an usual term in ancient Authors for that thing. *Polychronicon. lib. 7. cap. 38.* saith, the Jews were put out of *England*, and never came again. *Stow* in his *Annals* writes, that this year all the Jews were banished this Land; for which the Commons gave a fifteenth. In like manner writes *Holinshed* expressly, that they were banished by act of Parliament, and that a Fifteenth was granted to the King to have them expelled, that all their goods not moveable were confiscate, with their Tallies and Obligations, all their other moveables of gold and silver, the King licensed them to convey with them; that they could never since obtain a priviledge to return; and with these concurrerth *Speed*, who tells us that the King to purge *England* (whither he was now returned) from such corruptions and oppressions, as under which it groined, and not neglecting therein his particular gain, banished the Jews out of the realm, confiscating all their goods, leaving them nothing but money

* *Anno deinde qui insecutus est, Concilium Londini ad aestimasterium habetur in quo imprimis agitata est Juseitum ejectio, quorum erat per omnem Angliam ingens multitudo, quasi oves ab eis segregarentur. Itaque publico edicto jussum est, ut intra paucos dies omnes abirent cum bonis Illi jussis concilii parentes alii alio discesserunt.*

* *Sir R. Cotton.*

money to bear their charges. * Others might be brought who testifie the same thing; neither is there any Historian, that I know, who denies it. * Florilegus
Dunstable.

Now strange it is, that all these should be mis- acquainted and mistaken, that those of the near adjoyn- ing times to their departure should so grossly erre, and that those who lived in the same time, should deliver to posterity so great a falshood. For if any had report- ed their departure to have been voluntary, it might have been found out by some of those who succeeded and had their gatherings from them. *Matthew of Westminster* sets down the day the Act should be made for their expulsion, mentions the time set as the ut- most bound of their continuance, and withall the pe- nalty or punishment they were to suffer (even hanging) if found hereafter; and that the King had made such a decree before for banishing them the parts of *Aqui- taine*; a strange thing that he should so grossly erre in so many circumstances. *Walsingham* writes that the King returned home, that he was met by the Clergy and all the people, and that this year they were ex- pelled. *Polydor* * saith it was by Parliament, by its publike Edict, and that they obeying its commands departed; hinting unto us the end, that so the sheep might be separated from the Goats. *Polychronicon* saith they were put out of, *Stow* that they were bani- shed out of *England*; *Holinshed* and *Speed* use the same term, this last adding also the Kings design, which was to purge the Land from such corruptions and op- pressions as under which it groaned; and also to fill his own Coffers; which was done pretty well, partly by the confiscating of their goods, which all or most men- tion, as also by the Fifteenth granted him by the Com- mons to purchase their banishment, which some aver.

* Illi iussis con-
cilio parentes,
alii aliò discesse-
runt.

We read, that about the year 1286. the Commons before offered the King the fifth part of their moveables to expel them; and it cannot but be likely they would also desire the same at this Parliament; for though usury was the main thing under which they groaned, yet there were other things they could not but be sensible enough of: *viz.* Crucifying of children, and their great spight to Christian profession, with their late spoiling of the coyn. And scarce could this other Act against their usury only give them hopes sufficient that thence they would be driven away; for as we see before in the third of the King, their usury was restrained and bounded, and other ways of life they might take up, and rather stay here with what they had already got, then by departing to lose all, as it seems they did; though Judge *Cook* tells us, that there was provision made that no subject should hurt or molest them; acknowledging also that the fore-mentioned fifteenth was given, and that too for their expulsion.

*Pro expulsiōe
Judeorum.*

This reverend Lawyer tells us this act *de Judaismo* was made in the 18. year of the King, but a little after the Feast of *Hilary*, whence these (perhaps imperinent) thoughts have sometimes come in upon me; that if there was no mistake of this year for the third of this King, in which formerly we read their usury was restrained, then perhaps this same act *de Judaismo*, and the other for their banishment might be enacted in several Sessions of Parliament, *viz.* this last, the 31. of *August* after, as *Matthew of Westminster* mentions, and the record lost, the act being omitted in the writings of Lawyers, as deemed of no use. And for losing of the record I am easlyer induced to think it possible, because I am credibly informed that that of the act

all for establishing the use of the Common-prayer Book was also missing heretofore, and thereupon some non-conformists escaped that which else had light upon them. And this I desire to tender as an excuse for my keeping close to History in which has lyen the work of this relation, nothing desirous to impose upon the belief of any, or hereby to contradict so worthy an Author.

Thus admitted by *William* the Conqueror, about the year 1070. they were expelled in the year 1290. being here some 220. years (longer by five or six then their Ancestors were in *Egypt*) during which time we may easily see the *English* Nation was as in bondage. And by this History impartially (though truly) related, may that Book sufficiently be answered, by occasion of which this was written; the profit which redounded by them to this Nation, their faithfulness also being sufficiently discovered upon which grounds the Rabbi raises his short discourse. But because it may more clearly appear, and the Case may be more fully debated; we shall descend to his particulars, and scan them fully.

The Author, though perhaps learned enough in other histories, yet seems either utterly to be ignorant of ours, or else wittingly to decline that, which he knew would injure his cause sufficiently.

In his Epistle to his Highness the Lord Protector, he desires that all Laws may be taken away, which stand in force against this innocent people made in times, and during the government of Kings. But if he please to turn his eye upon what hath been written; he may easily see, that it was not innocency, but the clear contrary that drew out these Laws against them; and for that he and his Country-men think this easier

to be procured since the Kingly Government is taken away; he may know that it was by the Kings alone they were kept here so long. The people would gladly have been rid of them, an hundred years before they were; and desired their expulsion above all things. Nay they offered a fifth part of their moveables, to have them expelled; but King *Edward* only sucking sweet from them, and intending to make his Markets out of this contention, upon their offering more, gave them leave to buy their continuance for a little longer. And in the War betwixt *Henry* the third and his Barons, as is above declared, they stood for him, conspired the ruine of them and the Citizens of *London*, and that more for their own ends then out of any faithfulness to him.

In his Declaration to the Commonwealth of *England* he acquaints us with the motives of his coming over: the first is to obtain free exercise of his Religion for his Countrey-men. Here indeed it was anciently granted, but what good came of it? Its the desire of this people to be fishing in troubled waters; they may have hopes in this juncture of time, to catch proselytes; what his own design may be, I shall not question; if we should trust him upon his word, it might be unsafe to deal so well with all his followers. Their Ancestors compassed sea & land to make a proselyte, and he confesses this to have been the cause of their expulsion formerly out of *Spain*; but let us descend unto his second.

In this I cannot but wonder at the Rabbi. Its believed that the time of their redemption is near (saith he) and that they must first be scattered throughout the world. What then? therefore if this be true, they must first have a Seat also in *England*. Why, they had a Seat here once before for the space of above 200. years,

years, and must they needs come again, or else their dispersion (as to this place) cannot be accomplished?

The third motive upon which he came over was for the benefit of our Nation, which he so much desires, that which truly, if sincere, we cannot but applaud, it being a thing not usual for us to be so loved by that people. We cannot but thank him for his affection, but must a little question his grounds by and by; when coming to his Book, we shall descend with him to particulars.

His fourth motive is no less to be approved of: His particular respect to this Commonwealth is a motive to his solicitation for the readmission of his Countrymen. He might easilier, if he so much love us, have leave given him to continue; but we cannot but suppose, he can scarce promise the like affection in all his brethren: and if he should, its sooner said then believed. And whereas he commends hospitality and kindness to strangers so much to our consideration; our Nation was never unkind or churlish; but the Jews too much familiarity with it heretofore, has put them out of the influence of hospitality.

Now to come to the Book it self. Three things he proposes to his Highness the Lord Protector, as making a people well-beloved or desirable amongst all Nations: *viz. Profit accruing from them, Faithfulness in them, and Nobility of Extraction*; all which he attributes to the Jewish Nation. Profit indeed is the thing that all Kingdoms and States much look after, and with good reason; for money is the comfort of peace, and the sinews of war; but such profit is onely desirable, as is joyned with glory to God, honor to the Magistrate and Countrey, and the safety and prosperity of the subject. Upon which grounds, if I should grant him
the

the application of profitableness to themselves; yet should I think it over-dear to be purchased with such effects as might accompany it. God ought to be the beginning and the end; and Religion, the way of his Worship, is principally to be regarded. Now toleration of that which is contrary to it, or a receiving of them which would endanger it, which would not only be a suffering of Superstition to be practised by others, but be also an occasion to the Natives of this miscarriage, is scarce to be warranted; however there where as yet, it is not admitted. There be certain times and seasons, which make that at one time dangerous, which might at another be admitted with more security. The truth is apt to have not only fickleness & weakness accompanying it, but also great differences and dissensions, although incorruptible in it self; and many though not agreeing in all things, yet may be contained within the verge of its necessities and fundamentals. Where the greatest power of Religion is, there the Devil is the busiest; sowing Tares amongst the Wheat, and mixing the corn with his cockle. This we must confess is the condition of our Countrey at present; and I fear the Jews too well consider it. By so much the more therefore as they may desire to come in, doubtless in this respect the State hath as great to deny them.

Honor and Credit is the second thing by which a State ought to rule, and according to which, order and bound its profit. It was a saying of that renowned Lord *Gamb. in Eliz.* *Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, when about his Charge in the Revenue, that nothing was fit for a Prince, that was not also joyned with honor, and that he did not like that the Treasury should fill like the Spleen, when the whole body was worse for it. Now what

what honor it would be to admit them, who were once expelled before; of whose worth, faithfulness and profitableness we have once experienced in our Ancestors, I cannot determine. But this second rule depends especially upon that which precedes, and of this which follows.

I acknowledge, that whilst they were here before, much profit redounded to the Kings of *England* from them: but in what way, hath been declared; not from their merchandizing, upon which our adversary principally insists. Our countrey is not so convenient for that way as others may be; and if they should be here admitted again, & spread once more throughout the land, thousands there would be, which could not have opportunity to exercise that way, through the inconveniences of their habitations. They exercise themselves in that way of life which most suits with their profit, and the commodiousness of the place wherein they live. Usury was most practised by them here; and is still in *Italy*, and other parts, where they have not such opportunity of trading. But grant that the trade is now enlarged, through the discovery of the *East Indies* by sea, and of *America*; as it is enlarged, so also more of our inhabitants follow that course then formerly, being sufficient to satisfy for that business: So that if the Jews be admitted to trade again, our Merchants must needs be justled by them; and what would redound to the State in Custom and Excise (the Land being already sufficiently furnished) would not compensate the damage of the subject. If many should be suffered to trade, this could not be avoided; and if not, then needs must they betake themselves (their number encreasing) to some other course of life, which might prove no less dangerous, they being

* Judge Cook himself saith, that Act De *Judaismo* was made intentionally to expell them, and that the fifteenth granted was pro expellendo *Judeos*.
Tum.

* noted

* *Perfida gens,*
agens quod solet
minuere, &c.
Crantzius
Saxon. lib. 11.
cap. 7.

noted to be as sucking Leaches where ere they come, in some way or other. But if they should trade with other Countreys, rather in way of Sale and Exportation, less profit would the State receive from them.

He magnifies the skill his Countreymen have in all kinds of merchandize; and that is occasioned, as he confesses, by the opportunity they have (being every where dispersed) to serve one another. And would not this turn to their own advantage, more then to the benefit of their entertainers? Might they not hereby ingross the Trade wholly to themselves, and serving one another, cheat the Natives in their Traffick? And what would the English be better for their trafficking with their Countreymens money who live in *Spain*? for larger their banks would be, more they would engross the trading. And if the King of *Spain* savv it profitable for him, he would so far dispense in the Inquisition, as to give them no occasion of removing from or keeping this treasure out of his Dominions. And vvhhat though they have not a Countrey to repair to, as other strangers; and thereby (as he alleges) are not likely to take avway their riches? Can they not transport it as they do (he tells us) in *Spain*? They shortly also expect (vve see) their Messias to come and restore them to the Countrey of their Ancestors; and being aliens, they would little love the Countrey, and so do little for it, tending (by their good vvills) to any great advantage.

If they be so well received, and live so happily all over (as he instanceth for illustration of this branch or profit) vvhy then are they not content to keep them vvhere they are already? It must needs be their ovvn good or ours, vvchich they so much desire, or for that they must have a Synagogue here also, not vvilling
 but

but that every place should be blessed with their Religion. This he intimates expressly, that they might have leave here also to serve God. Is it the soil or the air they desire their Religion should be seated in? why not as well serve God where they are? There's something more then this in the business.

But by whom is it they are thus received and entertained? he confesses the people hate them generally, and must this be for nothing? In a fixed and established State, where factions do not bandy (such as they are generally where they live) scarce is any grievously hated, but there is some notable cause for it. And if *the King of Denmark hath invited them into his Dominions, or the Duke of Savoy, or of Modena*, it is for some respect or other: Perhaps they may be admitted for the same ends our Kings formerly so long retained them, *viz.* for their own gain, though much to the Subjects discommodity and trouble.

And if *they chiefly abound in the Turks Dominions*, it is no wonder. All the world knows the slavery of his Subjects, he counting all their goods his own, and they made for him (not himself for them) it is no wonder if he care not how they be used, how pillaged, how oppressed. If *he employs the Jews so much in gathering his money*, he knows them to be fit instruments for his purpose. He knows how to press and squeeze out of them what they have before sucked up. All his Subjects leave him their heir at their death, no child having any of his fathers estate, but what he bestows upon him. There they cannot but be especially kept from risings and insurrections under that Government; which having so many Officers subordinate to one another, and the Countrey distributed to their charge, all Insurrections (except great indeed) may be quickly dash-

ed. The Author goes not about to reckon up, how many Bassa's Beglerbegs, or Sanacks there are of his Nation: they are exempted, he saith, from going to war, and there's very good reason for it. For their Religion, the Turks account of them worse then of Christians: not suffering one of them to turn Turk, till he first be baptized. And when the Grand Signior dyes, what pillaging of them as well as Christians, uses there to be.

After this, he reckons what numbers of Jews there are in Germany, Poland, Italy, Barbary, & the Low-countries, and how many are preferred to places of great Trust and Influence; still always acknowledging, how they are despised of the multitude. If they were profitable to these Countreys (the contrary whereof is seen for the most part by the grudges of the subject) he would scarce from thence necessarily make it follow, that their reduction must also be convenient for this Nation. If they have such experience of them as this Land hath had, if gone, I believe they would scarce recal them. The Emperor of Germany and King of Poland have tolerated that, which put to the voyce of the people (for whose good they are, and ought to reign) would soon be removed; and in Poland, and those places, so odious they are, that, as once here in England, they are distinguished in their habits, to be known from the Natives, being noted also for that practice of Usury, of which our adversary would clear them.

The Pope (with other Princes of Italy) sucks not little profit from their oppressing of the people; he fares well by their extortion, and therefore willingly suffers them; especially since the Reformation of Religion, out of emulation against the Protestants, whom he hates worse then them or the Turks themselves, as the Jew loves Turks above Christians. The Republique of

of *Spain*, and to that of the *Low-Countries* tolerates them, and they may have particular reason for it. Their Government is such, that those who are Merchants, are also Senators; and few but they are found in both these ways, who are any thing considerable; and therefore what they may hinder them in Trade, it is supplied in customs, and other duties, equally redounding to the profit of all: whereas our Merchants being fewer in number, if the State should be something benefited by their Trade, and others thereby be something eased, they alone would feel the weight of the burthen.

But neither in the *Low-Countries* are they so exceedingly fond of their company; though scarce can they with convenience (as things now stand) turn them off, divers of their families being married to them; covetousness procuring that, which might be abhorred by Religion. So are they likewise in Portugal intermarried, the people being generally weary of their guests. Reason of State makes the Dutch-men tolerate all Religions but the Popish. From whence shall it not presently be concluded, that all their neighbors should do the like.

And now I come to his second thing which he proposes as a motive to receive them; and that is their Faithfulness and Honesty. I think I might well spare my pains to answer this any further, then by what hath been already shewed. How faithful they have been to this English Nation, let any impartial Reader Judge. They who shall out of scorn and hatred of our Profession, crucifie children, lay violent hands on tender infants (and that by common practice) they who shall clip, counterfeit, and mangle our coin, shall rise up and butcher 200000 with unheard of cruelty, send ambassadours to Pagans to stir them up against the common name

name of Christianity (wishing with *Caligula*, it had but one head) *poysen fountains, and the like*, shall we count them faithful. They took part indeed with our *Henry* the third against his Barons; but it is no uncharitableness to judge it done more for their own ends, then any faithfulness to the then Magistrate. If they have done sometime that which is good in it self; yet they have done it with such malicious minds, that God hath given them but the reward of wickedness. So in the year, 1421. they furnished the poor Christians of *Bohemia* with money and munition against their Antichristian Persecutors, and therefore were quite banished out of *Bavere*, quite bereft of all their money and coyn; And lastly, banished all the Dominions belonging to *Frederick Duke* of that Province.

Indignities offered to Religion in such an horrid way, as by the *vile butchery of poor innocents upon a cross*, can no way come in upon the account of *faithfulness*; and yet this they have ordinarily practised in other parts, as well before as since their expulsion. If they may finde an opportunity, what their will may be, we may gather from that their carriage, during the troubles betwixt the Emperor and Pope, when hoping Christian Religion would have dyed in those wars & seeing the state of Christendom deeply indangered in these civil broils, they according to their Jewish policy seek to thrust it over head and ears in blood, poysoning the fountains throughout *Germany*, offering like violence to the Sacraments, as they had used to do before.

And we may further see their *faithfulness and carriage*, what it hath been since their expulsion, to go no further then to the days of Queen *Elizabeth*. In the year, 1568, and the ninth of her reign, they were expelled

Krantzius, l. 11
Saxon. cap. 7.

Krantzius
Wandal. Hist. l.
9. cap 23.
Vide Baron. in
Annal. ad ann.
28. & 1320.
& 13. 48.

pell'd by *Blas Quinqu* the then Pope, and that even
 for their horrid and extravagant Usuries and Oppressi-
 ons, for their combining with Thieves and Robbers; for
 Sorceries or Magical Charms, in winning women to
 their own and others lusts. And are we not satisfied
 with that horrid and abominable Treason of Lopez, by
 whom we have warning enough never to meddle with
 them more, as a people always working mischief to
 this Nation? This Miscreant taken in by the Queen
 to be her Household-Physitian, conspires with her
 Spanish Enemies for money, to work her destructi-
 on, and promises to payson her. Accordingly for that
 purpose he brings her a purge; but she dying by the
 special providence of God discovered his treachery
 (according to former agreement) sends him with
 it to the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, telling him that
 he stood more in need of Physick. Upon this he
 carries it to the old man, desirous at least to dispatch
 one of them: But he being too cunning for him, de-
 mands what he hath there, and upon answer, a purge,
 telling him he must be a Physitian to purge ill humors
 out of him, presently causeth him to be apprehended.
 Being convicted, and according to sentence, brought
 to the place of execution, he there professed that he
 loved Queen *Elizabeth* as well as Jesus Christ himself.

*Hieron. Rub.
 lib. xi. Histor.
 Ravenna.*

*Camden in
 Eliz.*

The argument of their faithfulness, as to the Rabbi is
 but very jejune; and therefore no wonder, if he produce
 so few examples. First he mentions how faithful they
 were to the Kings of Egypt, and instanceth in the fide-
 lity of Antipater to Julius Cæsar. For the first,
 they knew the power of the *Ptolomies* continually
 able to crush them; and therefore if some stood to
 them, and proved faithful, what did they herein but
 what their own advantage led them to, and what the
 necessity

necessity of their State required. But how faithful were their Kings to the Babylonian Monarchs, to whom they did more then promise obedience? would they not always take their opportunity to rebel? And (because he speaks of their fidelity to the Romans) how came, I pray, the War with Vespasian, and Titus his Son? even as before Zedekiah had rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, and that proved the destruction of the City, so came it also to pass the last time. It was an opinion strong in those days through the East, that Jewry should bring forth the Monarch of the world: in confidence of this, the Jews rebel, slay the Governor, put to flight the Pro-Consul of Syria; Vespasian is chosen General against them, there is chosen Emperor, and so the Roman Writers account that saying to be fulfilled; and then Titus is sent into Judaea, and finisheth the work begun by his father. How faithful they were in Adriatic time, we shewed before in the Introduction; how they behaved themselves also in Egypt, Cyrene and Cyprus.

Then the Rabbi instanceth some particular places and persons; as the Jews of Burgos, who denyed obedience to Don Pedro de Cruel, who had killed his brother: how many Jews were made Tutors to Noblemen's children, of Samuel Abvalens, the Jews carriage at the besieging of Mantua, and in the Signory of Brasil. These were but a few, if twenty times more, in comparison of the nature and carriage of the whole Nation, which how faithful it hath been, generally, to the people in all places, hath already been sufficiently discovered. To insist no more upon these few particulars.

The next & last two things he instances as arguments of their faithfulness, are rather negative then positive; & therefore can conclude nothing for his purpose when they were banished by Ferdinand & Isabel out of Spain, they

Vide Sueton in
Vespas

they made no resistance: ergo, they were faithful; how will this rightly follow? and when they were thence expelled, it was not for any unfaithfulness; therefore to prove their fidelity is as good an argument as the former. If they had had opportunity and sufficient warning (though they were half a million) I do not much question what they would have done. And for their praying (which he urgeth for an argument of their faithfulness) for the Commonwealths wherein they live; so perhaps they did when they sent to the Prince of Babylon, to stir him up against Christendom, when they conspired to fire the City of London; when they sucked away the sap of the English prosperity by their extortions; when they clipped and coined money, and so rather spoiled this Commonwealth; Did they not then also pray for the prosperity of it?

As for any cruelty which might be shewed toward them, when expelled out of Spain and Portugal; I take not upon me to be a patron of it; neither of that which might be exercised toward them, by our own Nation, whilst here residing. Many times they have been used most pitifully; but generally in all places, they might thank themselves for it: their carriage (here especially) was such, as upon the least advantage the people would shew their hatred of it.

Lastly, for to meet with objections made against their faithfulness, the Rabbi endeavors to clear his Countrymen from three aspersions usually cast upon them, viz. usury, killing children, and seducing Christians to their Religion: I wish they were but aspersions, that they might the sooner be wiped off: but that will not be, by all the skill their Nation hath. Was not usury with great extortion their continual practice? What it was in England and Italy we have already

What it was
in France, see
Baronius his
Annal. ad ann.

1198. 1213.

1306. 1348.

Ingenti fenore
cives ita sibi
obserato habebant, ut eorum

præditi ditati cum diis fore Civitates vendicarent, alios in custodia penes se servarent, plebsque
fortunis omnibus dissolvendi causa debiti spoliatos, mendicis non dissimiles efficerent.
idem ad an. 1198.

Vide Socrat. i.
7 cap. 10.

Krantzius lib.

10. Wandal.

cap 18.

Papir. Masson.

lib. 3. pag. 335

Vide Baronium

in Annal. ad an.

1198. 1216.

1152. 1287.

ibid. 1305.

1348. 1410.

Et Bzovium

ad ann. 1432.

1475. 1494.

already seen; and that it is used by them in Germany, he himself confesseth. Their principles of Religion do not forbid it then to us; though amongst themselves. Besides he should have done well to declare, what they do in Poland, Prussia and other places; especially where they cannot have such opportunity of trading.

How they have used Christian children, enough and too much hath been shewn already; it is not good any more to stir that puddle. Not only do our own Authors affirm this; but Forreign writers testifie the same also to have been done in divers places: whose authority to question, more then that of Manana of the Chronicles of the Xantes, and others, vvhich he brings as testimonies of their faithfulness (to which particulars we have already answered) it's neither ingenuity nor modestie to do it.

For their perswading Christians to their Religion, we know it to be the practice (as the ambition) of all parties; to draw as many as they can in safety unto them; nay many further venture, then stands with their safety. Novv for the Rabbi to perswade us that this is not their desire (especially meeting vvith such as may easily be drawvn aside) he cannot but be convinced of its impossibility. This vvvas the cause, for vvvhich they were banished Granada and Spain by Ferdinand and Habel; having seduced some Noblemen of the Kingdom of Andaluzie; vvvhich he confesseth. And for their drawving Christians to their Religion, see the Rabbi himself in a Book published 1650. called, *The hope of Israel*, Sect. 17. Where he instanceth those of

his Religion, vvhho attempted to draw, even the then Pope, *Charls* the fifth Emperour, and *Francis* the first, to *Judaism*. See also *Seet*. 30.

The third and last motive for their re-admission proposed by the Rabbi, is the Nobility of their stock. His modesty in this, is the reason he insists no more upon it, it being also sufficiently known to all Christians. He might as well be even as modest in his other two; and whereas he leaves it to others, for that it is said, *Let another mans mouth praise thee, and not shine own*; in this respect he might also better have left the other. For faithfulness is a greater thing then outward extraction; and to be commended for virtue, is a greater honor then for greatness of birth, seeing that *virtus est vera nobilitas*. Indeed they are the off spring of faithful *Abraham*; to them vvere committed the Oracles of God; of them (which is more their honour) as to the flesh came *Iesus Christ*; but they have cut themselves off, by their rebellion against him; they are fallen from the truth; and thereby have forfeited their former honour. Yet it is the earnest desire of all Christians, to have them engrafted again into the true stock (to which I cannot conceive their re-admission hither can at all conduce) and then their company would be more welcome, because over and above what would come in upon the score of Christian love, their principles would be the safer.

Now by this time (by all that hath been said in way of relation and answer) I hope the case in hand is not far from being cleared abundantly and that it may be seen what these motives amount to; which the Rabbi hath tendered to consideration. We cannot but see that the Jews at all times have so, for the most part, behaved them-

themselves; as that they have ministred to the Christians occasion of dislike and prejudice; and that all the slaughters and massacres of them may be laid at their own doors. Here in *England*, they first begun to crucifie children and oppress the people; before they were injured, to speak on, or molested; they spoiled the coyn in *Henry* the second his days; and yet had the priviledge of burying in all places of their abode granted. The first tumult we read of raised against them was at the Coronation of *Richard* the first; and that was occasioned by themselves, offering to come into the Kings-house, notwithstanding a proclamation to the contrary. And the occasion of the tumult at *Ex* was, their endeavour to kill a Convert: their grievous extortion at *Stamford*, *Tork*, and other places, drew upon them the inconveniences that followed. After this the people enraged, prosecute them as National enemies; yet they leave not off their extorions, make it their annual practice to crucifie children, conspire against City and people, still clip and spoil the coyn, as very earnest to undo themselves. The several Kings getting gain by the bad usage of the subject, only take occasion to fleece them for their miscarriages, and make their Markers out of the contention raised betwixt them and the Natives.

We see how they have behaved themselves since their expulsion: how mischievous to this Nation, in particular they had almost been in the Treason of *Lopez*. We see how they have been expelled by other Princes and States how these Princes that still retain them, are more carried by their private profit, then the good of their subjects, who in all places are weary of them; and how

how these States with whom they live, have particular reasons and interests; and have that advantage, which we, by the small number of Merchants, and want of conveniency of trading cannot obtain.

I cannot blame them for so earnestly desiring their reduction. This Land is another Land of *Goshen*, a plentiful Land, and therefore very desirable in this their long (and worse then) *Egyptian* bondage; but the last experience of our Ancestors what guests they were, and the testimonies of other Nations, rather may make us rejoyce they are gone, then be glad to enjoy their company any further.

Such is the antipathy in English hearts against these men; derived (with some memory of their qualities) from their Ancestors, that though it be now more then 365 years since their expulsion, yet not at all doth it seem to moderate, or be abated; an ill sign of their future agreement, if ever permitted to meet again. Their memory still remains as a pattern of mischievous mindes, either apt to do, or fit to suffer any violence; the very name of a Jew serving this people as a perfect measure, either to notice the height of Impiety in the agent, or to sound the depth and bottom of an abject worthiness and forlorn condition in any patient. Better we cannot express more cut-throat dealing then thus, *None but a Jew would have done so*; lower we cannot prize any one of most abject condition, then by comparing him to a Jew. For so in common speech men use to exaggerate enormous wrongs. *This had been enough for a Jew to suffer, or, I would not have done so to a Jew.*

And yet further, we shall see there's more in this than ordinary, if we look back at what's said, and turn over the writings of foreign Authors; for scarce in any

any other Countrey hath there been (within so little time) so many enormities committed by them, as in this; such opposition and implacable malice shewed by any against them, as by this people; from the Coronation of *Richard* the first, to their expulsion. This seems to intimate a more then ordinary repugnancy to each other; or some greater opportunity they have in this Land to be wicked, then in other places. And can we conclude they have left their old qualities? their hatred against Christ, and them that worship him, their Griplings, Usuries, and cruel Oppressions? May we not judge them to be the same as before? and if their actions be not so enormous as formerly, is it not for want of opportunity, more by restraint, then any change of nature?

They were not indeed so much to be accused at first, when admitted into this Island, submitting to the Laws (not concerning Religion), and acting according to common Rules and Orders; and so without doubt they might do again, till time and opportunity broaching their malice, it might be too late to wish they had not been received. If they should act such horrid Tragedies over again, imbruing their hands in the blood of yong and tender infants (crucifying them in scorn and derision of our profession) it might be easier to wish them gone, then honorable to exile them.

Their faithfulness is sufficiently known, say what they will (however always to the true interest of this Nation) and if they should for better terms, play false with the State, hold intelligence with the enemies thereof, counterfeit the Cōyn, clip the Money, set the Cities on fire, would not a safe prevention have proved better, then a too late remedy? These things have been practised, and so may again: we have small encouragement

encouragement (if opportunity should be had) to hope the contrary.

For their Religion: we have no grounds but to think them as conceited and stubborn in their Traditions: as great enemies to Christ and Christians as their Ancestors: we hear of few that are really and unfeignedly converted. So far is their Reduction from affording any hope of their Conversion, as we may fear the great cause of their so earnest desire to be received, is their ambition to draw others to them. Since the time they have been bolder to return hither, its more then to be feared, they have made many Profelytes; and that if they might with impunity shew themselves, and had toleration of their Religion, and an open way of their Worship granted, hundreds, if not thousands, would then appear, who now are veiled under the name of Christians.

Now there is opportunity for perverters to stir, matter too much disposed for them to work upon; such and so many opinions amongst us which have affinity with their Tenents, as, denying Christ in reality, though not in words (by taking away his Natures, Offices, and the Real History of him) there are but few steps betwixt them and that wherein principally the Jews dissent from us. What will not people now believe? to what will not this prevailing Scepticism bring them? placing Religion in notions, and the power thereof rather in being nothing (or any thing) then something. Unto what an height are our Quakers and Ranters flown? who taking away, and destroying all foundations, make their own fancies and deluded conceptions, originals and rules of truth; and so being once poysoned, are impregnable. Its the policy of Satan to gild his pills, his Emissaries now adays representing

presenting things under another notion then that to which they naturally tend; and if the Jews should at the first not entice formally to their own way, yet they too well know the meaning of that saying (the truth of which our Religion of late hath sadly felt) *Divide & regnes.*

What they would take as an advantage to seduce, the same would prove an obstacle to their conversion; truth having such sad entertainment in this world, as the Brats of her Enemy, if born near her, are always accounted to be her Progeny. The Devil where there is most of truth, is always more envious, so also most busie, and what he worketh of ill, and mixeth with it, that he makes an occasion also to raise prejudice against to hide it, and conceal it. Our present divisions would open the door to receive their harm; but rather shut it against any counsel or other means for their conversion. Though God knows them that are his, and will preserve them that belong unto him; yet means are to be used to bring about the end: and man (not daring to pry into the secret counsel of God) is bound to take the most likely way to produce an effect desirable.

That the Jews conversion draws nigh, is a greater truth, then that their Reduction hither would be a means unto it. It is not probable that this people, which hath now been blinde for above 1600 years, should be restored to sight by any but extraordinary power, by any work but one miraculous. Its a nation that is rather to be born at once, and whose conversion will be as the resurrection from the dead. Yet there seems other work that is to be done first; it is not probable, that they who live under (at least) the Turk and Pope, should be converted before their down-

downfall. And if a Protestant people be to do this great thing by their entercourse (as some may imagine) then there are such places where they inhabite already, of which, though we may not be apt to count so well, as of ourselves; yet at present, they are in a more fit condition to perform it.

Some there are, who taking upon them to know that which was hidden from Christ himself as man, and the holy Angels, will point us out the year of the fall of Antichrist, and the Jews conversion; divers believing that next year, viz. 1656. will bring these things to pass. But experience may teach us how to rely upon these predictions; some who have determined the times already past, for these accomplishments, being visibly mistaken: And what consequence is there in the nature of the thing; that there should be just so many years from the birth of Christ to the fulfilling of these things, as were from the Creation to the deluge? Doth God ty himself to numbers of years, and always act according to former presidents? But, as nothing is more deceitfull then account of time; so also is it to be feared, that men are generally mistaken in the true number of years from the birth of Christ; being misled by him that was the Author of this *Æra*. It was 532. years, according to the vulgar computation, before men used this account, measuring their times before that, from the *building of Rome, the beginning of Augustus; by the Olympiads, Indictions of Constantine, the Æra of the Martyrs and others*: so that *Dionysius the Monk*, who first brought up this account, being deceived in the quantity of time that then was past, is thought by the most learned Chronologers to have missed of the just and full number of years. Some say he accounted
above

Florentius W.
gornienfis.
Ufferius in
Annot.
Joseph. Scalig.
de emendar.
temporum.

above twenty too short; others finde four years to
have been past over: Others conclude he missed two,
mistaking the true distance of the birth of Christ from
the battel at *Actium*. Now, if we add but two years
more, the foundation of the former opinion is quite
removed; this present year, *viz.* 1655. being the
1657. of our Lord; and so doubtless, at least, is to be
accounted.

To conclude, If the Jews were here settled already;
and the Nation had sufficient experience of their faith-
fulness and good behaviour, there's none that I know,
would be so cruel, as to desire their expulsion: or if
they were so distressed generally, as to give them enter-
tainment, would amount to an act of charity; their ex-
traction might well move to compassion, and more:
but seeing they are gone, and yet have left such a me-
morial behind them, seeing generally they flourish so,
and live so happily in other places, I hope to have
written thus much can shew no evil will towards
them; but that one may safely wish (at least) the good
of ones native Country, and yet heartily desire the
real and full prosperity of *Judea*.

FINIS.

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